

5. Name the property for $9(m + x) = 9(x + m)$

6. Name the property for $L + 0 = L$

7. Name the property for $2(3 \cdot 1) = (2 \cdot 3)1$

Multiple Choice (8-10)

8. Which is an example of the commutative property of addition?

A. $3 + 5m = 3 + (1 + 4)m$

B. $3 + 5m = 5m + 3$

C. $3 + 5m = (3 + 5)m$

D. $3 + 5m = 3m + 5$

9. What property of real numbers justifies the steps from 5 to 6?

Step 1: $3(x + 7) = 30$

Step 2: $3x + 21 = 30$

Step 3: $3x + 21 + (-21) = 30 + (-21)$

Step 4: $3x = 9$

Step 5: $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)3x = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)9$

Step 6: $x = 3$

A. The inverse property of multiplication

B. The identity property of multiplication

C. The distributive property of multiplication over addition

D. The closure property of multiplication

10. Using the steps above from question 3, what property of real numbers justifies the steps from 1 to 2?

A. Associative property of multiplication

B. Multiplication property of equality

C. Addition property of equality

D. Distributive property